

BIG GAINS NOTED

Address of Bishops at General M. E. Conference.

Subject of Popular Amusements Is Taken Up

ON PARAGRAPH 248.

Should Not Be Stricken Out, But Should Be Amended.

They See Great Social Changes in the Near Future.

Baltimore, May 7.—The twenty-fifth delegated session of the general conference of the M. E. church was called to order by Bishop Henry W. Warren of Denver. Delegates and visitors were present from 24 countries. Rev. J. C. Hingely of Minnesota, secretary of the last general conference was re-elected to that office by acclamation.

The following telegram was directed sent to Speaker Cannon of the national house of representatives:

"The Methodist general conference representing three million members urges continued exclusion of intoxicating liquors from the branches of the national soldiers home."

The address of bishops notes a gain in the number of communicants during the past four years of 273,357, the greatest gain during any similar period for 18 years. Other figures show the number of ministers in the annual conferences (not including local preachers) to be 19,353, an increase of 1,171; subject to appointment as pastors on trial and in full membership 15,722; 12,516 preachers serving as pastors 4,439. The total "pastoral army" numbers 20,161. These, according to the address, preach the gospel in thirteen languages and dialects. The address continues:

"The gain in the value of churches is \$28,149,604, the gain in parsonages is \$4,528,871. The total gain in church property for the four years past is \$22,672,431. The total valuation of our churches and parsonages is \$186,924,024. The increase since the last general conference averages almost \$5,200,000 each year. Our membership in the United States is 3,036,000, while in the whole world the number is 3,307,275, at the close of 1907. Our foreign communicants number 267,000."

Figures are given showing that since the last general conference the value of educational grounds and buildings has increased \$4,682,539 and is now \$22,672,431. The value of the national legislative building is \$23,850,484, an increase of \$5,860,384; and the value of educational property and endowment exclusive of debt has increased \$11,141,892 and is now \$47,553,513.

Since 1904, there have been gains of 771 teachers and professors, 2,644 professional students and 2,763 college students.

Relative to investigation of charges of heresy by the bishops, the address says:

"We are unanimously of the opinion that the bishops ought not to be charged with any such investigations, these being foreign to the work to which they were appointed. We believe that the functions of preliminary investigation in these cases should be confined to the annual conference of the body which has lawful jurisdiction."

Support of Ministry.

Touching support of the ministry the address says:

"While we still insist that it is unwise to plan for emoluments in the church which are likely to make the accessories of salary and house more attractive than the work itself, it is of the highest wisdom to give such support as secures freedom from anxiety as well as modest provision for intelligence, culture and education of children. We believe that intelligent estimate for these things even in the great prosperity of recent years has kept many from our work, who, being needy, are not able to resist the temptation of the world. Churches make it impossible for the minister to justly arrange the work by insisting on appointments which, if granted, compel widespread injustice as to other members of the conference. Conferences pass resolutions protesting against transfers without equivalent exchange and then wholly refuse transfer, thus putting the appointing power where it must disappoint a church by sending a man not wanted, or crucify a man by sending him to a disappointed church. If not a disappointed church. This has reached a pass where the bishops are accused of tyranny and self-will when they do what the law of the church demands of them."

"We keenly feel the embarrassment thus created by the ministers and churches, by proceedings wholly outside the law."

Time Limit on Pastors.

It is declared that the church has not yet reached unanimity touching removal of the time limit from the pastoral, and on the subject of the brotherhood recommends that the conference recognize a brotherhood of the Methodist Episcopal church and provide for incorporation of the brotherhood in the economy of the local church, assume some general direction and enact such legislation as may be deemed necessary. Unification of the work of the deaconesses under a central board is recommended. As to amusements and the book of discipline the address continues:

"We are moved by a profound conviction of duty in again calling your attention to the subject of popular amusements in relation to the spirit and conduct of spiritual life. We regret that the general prevalence of harmful amusements does not diminish. We still firmly hold that they are antagonistic to vital piety, promotive of worldliness and especially pernicious to youth. * * * We recommend that paragraph 248 be stricken out, but that it be amended by striking out the confessedly partial list of worldly amusements found therein, beginning with the last word in the eighth line and ending with the word 'parade' in the eleventh line, which were inserted in 1872, leaving as the ground for church trial in case such trial becomes necessary, that portion of the paragraph reading: 'Taking such amusements as are obviously of misleading or questionable moral tendency as disobedience to the order and discipline of the church, and especially our original rule 'to taking such diversions as can not be used in the name of the Lord Jesus.' Grave injustice will be done if this recommendation is interpreted as an abandonment of our early opposition to worldly amusement. Indeed it is a return to the principles and to the exact words furnished by John Wesley."

In the course of a discussion of civic righteousness the address says:

"We say clearly that within the next generation there are to be great social changes. The influence of wealth on political life and measures is to grow less, whether it be in the hands of individuals or corporations. The workingmen have more money, the idle rich have less. With a restless and iconoclastic future before us, we must both lead and restrain by religious forces. The social philosopher and the sociologist are to be the great forces of the future, and he can never create the desire to remedy the wrongs which are the issue of greed."

Satisfaction is expressed that there has been prevented "the re-establishment of the canten and the fouling again of the nation's hand by direct participation in the sale of liquor."

As to Divorce.

"The consecutive polygamy permitted by the divorce laws of some of our states is a disgrace to our country. It continues to undermine family life and to break up into helpless and warring factions that which God means shall be one unit. We greatly rejoice that the conscience of the nation is being quickened on this subject and that the demand for uniform divorce laws is increasing."

As to Mormonism the bishops declare: "We believe from the best evidence we can obtain that the polygamous church of the past are still found in the states and territories occupied in part by representatives of the Mormon body. In several states they have secured industrial and political sympathies which the law against such polygamous practices can not be executed. We believe that as in divorce these must be reached by national legislation before the evils can be reached with sufficient vigor to punish them as they deserve. We trust, therefore, you will consider whether it is not wise to advocate some constitutional amendment, which will make polygamy and polygamous practices a crime against the United States." "In the name of Jesus Christ we protest against the sacrifice of children to the altar of mammon, whether it be the sloth of parents or the greed of proprietors. We demand from legislators such laws as will, in securing freedom to children from the haughty toll, contribute to the vitality, the growth and the moral power and moral sense of all youthful employees." "The bishops have something to say as to the relations of the church and also to trade unions, a part being as follows: "For those who labor with their hands and whose reward is in the sweat of their brow, we have the greatest sympathy. We hold the right of those workingmen who desire to do so to form labor unions for the advancement of their interests. We hold the right of individual laborers, who prefer to do so, to seek the control of their own labor. The church and the trades unions should seek each other's help for the uplift of mankind. The church can not refuse its help and countenance to any one who professes to accept its principles and to seek a better life, be he either capitalist or laborer. The church should do wealth manifest its obligation to contribute to the public welfare as in the United States." The reading of the address frequently was interrupted by applause as the venerable bishop's voice reached some telling point in the document. When he read its scathing denunciation of the liquor traffic, he called upon the delegates to raise their hands with the bishops' pledge "eternal enmity to this foe of man and God," the entire assemblage sprang to its feet, uttering cheer after cheer. One of the delegates started to sing "America." The great throng caught up the hymn and the hall resounded with its strains. As the last refrain ceased some one began to sing "Gloria, Gloria, Hallelujah, Our God is Marching On." This new outlet for the enthusiasm which seemed to grow was seized upon and to the tune of "John Brown's Body," the verses were repeated several times. Tremendous applause greeted the announcement of the position of the bishops on the subject of amusements. Reports of the various boards and the special commission appointed by the last general conference were then made. LANDED ON A RAFT.Automobile Made a Leap of 75 Feet From Shore. Seattle, May 7.—An automobile running fifty miles an hour dashed through unprotected railings at Fourth and Elliott bay with two girls and two young men, injuring the men seriously and the girls slightly. The victims were in the water an hour and a half before being rescued. The girls are Hazel Ross, 17 years of age, and another, last night, and a young man, Edward C. Bennett, 22, and Harry C. Hibbard, 20 years. Divorce for the McKees. Paris, May 7.—The legal expert of the court presented his conclusion in the McKee divorce case today. His findings was in favor of granting a divorce, holding both Mr. and Mrs. McKee responsible. Formal judgment will be rendered May 14. The suit was brought in this city by Mrs. Hart McKee, formerly Mrs. Hugh McKee. The first hearing took place in March.

MORE 'AGGIES'

Kansas No Longer Has an Agricultural College.

Name Is Changed to "Kansas State College."

QUEER REASON GIVEN.

Students' Herald Says Name Has Been Handicap.

Has Kept Away Many Prospective Students.

No longer call it "The Kansas State Agricultural College," but let it be known as Kansas State College! Down with the word "Agricultural!" Get rid of the misleading idea that this is a school to teach farmers! This is a great university and demands credit for it!

This is the substance of a new declaration of independence which was issued Wednesday at Manhattan in the issue of the Students' Herald, published by the students of the "Kansas State College."

An editorial in this paper announces that the time has come for the institution to drop the word "Agricultural" from its title; that it handicaps graduates of the school, and that the word "Agricultural" will be the official title. In the center of the first page there is printed a large display advertisement, which reads as follows:

Kansas State College
of
"Agriculture, engineering, architecture, domestic science, general science, veterinary science, etc."

The address of the institution is given as follows: "The Kansas State College is a great university, a collection of colleges, every department of which rightfully belongs here."

This rather startling declaration that "agriculture is past" as applied to the big Manhattan school will be nuts and raisins to the Kansas university crowd, which has been contending all along that the school is a "college of agriculture." At Manhattan aspire to develop at Manhattan another state university, similar in all respects to the university at Manhattan, in its attacks on F. D. Coburn, has seemed to voice the sentiments of President Nichols, and in its fight to change the name of the Agricultural college to the name of the State Agricultural college.

President Nichols, it is said, at one time wanted to change entirely the chair of agriculture at the college, and substitute therefor a chair of "agronomy," which means the same thing but eliminates the noxious word "agriculture." Just why the college should be trying so hard to prove that it isn't an agricultural school is rather difficult to understand.

The following are some extracts from the editorial which announces the change in name for the school:

"The agitation recently renewed to have our college known by its proper name, 'Kansas State College,' has as its object to get out of us as have other previous efforts looking toward this desired change. It is old saying that there is nothing in a name receives a knock out blow here; it is to say that there is enough in the name to make the people of the state who are its supporters, as well as the people throughout the country, an entirely erroneous impression of the scope of the school. There are still a few who think that the name 'Agricultural' is advocated merely from a motive to get rid of that cause of all would be humorous and stale jokes perpetrated by other schools. To be sure we are going to be rid of this misleading term, but it is not because we are ashamed of it. It is now definitely known that to make this change is to be necessary to the proper authorities, whether they be the board of regents, or the governor, or the legislature, to take the action, there being nothing in the conditions of the establishment of the school to hinder it as was for a time supposed, and which heretofore has been the only logical reason advanced against the change."

WOMEN BUY BONDS.

Anxious to Invest Their Savings in Topeka Securities.

Women—the rich things. That's what they seem to be in Topeka. They are active bidders for Topeka City bonds and whenever you say bonds, well, visions float upwards of pachts, automobiles, race horses, and all the other things that cost money to keep going.

Twelve women, count them, twelve, called in one day to inquire about the bonds of the Topeka City and State issue. The amount of the bonds will run close to \$75,000 and they are to cover the cost of the new paving improvements. The bonds bear 5 per cent interest and run for one to ten years.

The city has been fixing up a scheme to make a popular sale of the bonds to investors who will take small amounts. The bonds under the new state tax law escape taxation.

To continue about the women, one of the who works by the week, stated that she wanted to buy one of the bonds costing \$500.

A few men have called but the women seem to have the cash.

"I believe that we will be able to sell the whole bond issue," said Mayor Wm. Green today. "One merchant told me he wanted to invest \$2,000 in them."

"I think we will be able to sell the city electric light bonds at 4 1/2 per cent interest. The bonds run for twenty years and will be the highest class of investment."

MUSTY WITH AGE.

Suit Over a Note Given in Topeka in 1874.

The 12 jurymen who sat in the case of Franklin M. Bain, administrator of the estate of Jane Watson, deceased, vs. Carrie E. Watson et al., heirs of the estate of Adam Watson, deceased, in the district court this morning have a big job on their hands for the rest of the day. They must decide what amount is now due on a note for \$2,000 made by Adam Watson in 1874 to Jane Watson, his sister, payable three years from date with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. There are 29 endorsements on the note, and the jurymen must decide what amount is now due on a note for \$2,000 made by Adam Watson in 1874 to Jane Watson, his sister, payable three years from date with interest at the rate of 7 per cent. There are 29 endorsements on the note, and the jurymen must decide what amount is now due on a note for \$2,000 made by Adam Watson in 1874 to Jane Watson, his sister, payable three years from date with interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

The case is extraordinary in many respects. It is a suit to foreclose a mortgage on a note made 34 years ago by Adam Watson, an old Topeka pioneer, to his sister, Jane Watson. The old stone building at the northeast corner of Eighth street and Topeka avenue is covered by the mortgage. Both the signer of the note and the lady to whom it was assigned are dead and the heirs are now contending and defending the suit. The note in question is a half sheet of letter paper, yellow with age, and covered over every fraction of an inch of its surface with the signatures of the parties to the suit. The jurymen must decide what amount is now due on a note for \$2,000 made by Adam Watson in 1874 to Jane Watson, his sister, payable three years from date with interest at the rate of 7 per cent.

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NOW THERE ARE 9

Search of the Guinness Grounds by the Sheriff

Continues to Yield Results in Mutilated Bodies.

HOW WOMAN WORKED

Men Were Lured Through a Matrimonial Advertisement.

Was After a Brother of One of Her Victims.

Laporte, Ind., May 7.—Additional light on the methods by which Mrs. Bell Guinness caused the deaths on her farm of the persons who are supposed to have fallen victims to her lust for money, was shed early this morning by Ask K. Helgelein, brother of Andrew Helgelein of Mansfield, S. D., whose dismembered corpse is among the nine found yesterday and the day before. Helgelein told the coroner that he believed that the woman had been in communication with the wretched man, but also that she had written him after Andrew's disappearance in an attempt to induce him to visit this city.

"Sell your brother's stock and come here and we will hunt your brother together," was the gist of the epistles written in Norwegian and as yet only partially translated. The letters are jealously guarded by Helgelein under orders of Ralph N. Smith, prosecuting attorney, but enough was revealed to show that the woman had not hesitated to dare to attempt to gain a hold over the nearest relative of her latest victim.

Mrs. Lamphere, accused of first degree murder in connection with the incineration of Mrs. Guinness and her children, is expected to be a center of the proceedings. Helgelein said that the woman was closely with the appalling series of violent deaths will be made by the public prosecutor, although that official is expected to be a center of the proceedings. Helgelein said that the woman was closely with the appalling series of violent deaths will be made by the public prosecutor, although that official is expected to be a center of the proceedings.

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DEATH IN HIS CAR.

Express Messenger on a Denver & Rio Grande Train

Shot to Death by Robbers at Castle Rock, Colo.

THEY GOT LITTLE CASH

Were Unable to Open the Company's Big Safe.

Their Victim Died With His Gun in His Hand.

Denver, Col., May 7.—Train robbers, who boarded Denver & Rio Grande train No. 4, at Castle Rock, early this morning, murdered Express Messenger Charles H. Wright, age 60, employed by the Globe Express company. From the dead messenger the robbers took the keys to a small safe in the baggage car, which they opened and robbed of its contents, in all worth less than a hundred dollars. A big safe in the car which contained a large sum of money and the combination of which is known only to clerks of the company in the principal stations along the route, was tampered with, but the robbers were unable to enter it. The body of the messenger was discovered by G. M. Bishop, chief night clerk of the Globe Express company's office at the Denver Union depot, and B. M. Peterson, his assistant. These men went to the car to get express and could not get through the door which should have been locked. From this window Wright was lying beside the big safe in a pool of blood.

Wright is one of the oldest messengers in the business and lived with his wife and family in Denver. The train was a through one from Ogden to Denver and carried no mail.

The robbers entered through a side window, which they broke open. From this window they shot and killed the messenger, who died with his gun in his hand.

INCENDIARY FIRE.

Causes Death of Four Persons and Injury of Twelve.

New York, May 7.—Four persons were killed and twelve injured early today in a fire believed to be of incendiary origin which practically destroyed the five story tenement house at 101 Orchard street. This building is within a stone's throw of Delancy and Allen streets, where twenty-six persons were burned to death in a tenement house fire three years ago.

EVA BERG, 53 years old.
SAMUEL SOCH, 10 years old.
HATTIE KOPELMANN, 2 1/2 years old.

AN UNIDENTIFIED MAN.

The fire was first seen by a policeman when the flames were shooting from windows in the lower part of the house. His call for help brought several fire engines to the scene before the fire had reached the roof. More than a hundred persons were taken from the fire escapes in this way.

In the meantime those who had been forced to remain in the blazing house had been having a serious time. Some of them, finding escape by windows and stairways blocked, sought to get out on the roof. Not one of them succeeded in reaching the roof before the flames had swept up the stairways and spread all through the upper part of the building.

It was while attempting to reach the upper part of the house that Hattie Kopelmann lost her life and her mother had a remarkably narrow escape from death. Mrs. Kopelmann had gone out on a fire escape intending to make her way to the roof as the flames were sweeping around the lower part of the iron ladder. She had the child in her arms, when she stepped through the window to the platform of the escape. She fell and as she struck the side of the platform Hattie fell from her arms and rolled through the opening in the platform to the platform of the floor below which was red hot. There the child was burned to death before any one could reach her.

Mrs. Kopelmann rolled across the open but saved herself from falling through the floor by catching on a beam. She was burned to death in their rooms, apparently having been overcome by smoke while asleep.

PROTEST WAS TOO LATE

Booker Washington's Name Will Stay on Convention Programme.

Montgomery, Ala., May 7.—It was learned today that a warm session of the executive committee for Alabama of the International Sunday school was held here, Monday night, at which a protest was made against Booker T. Washington as one of the speakers at the forthcoming convention in Louisville. W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, member of the national committee, was present and assured the Alabama people that the committee for Alabama would not make any attempt to have him speak. He could not relieve the situation. The most strenuous objection, it is said, was made by W. B. Atkins, mayor of Selma, an active Sunday school worker. Governor Comer was also among the speakers. Finally it was decided that the protest came too late and Washington will remain on the programme.